

THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

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CROSBY & NOYES, Editor

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THE STAR has a regular and permanent staff of writers and reporters, and its circulation is much more than that of any other Washington newspaper. As a news and advertising medium it has no competitor.

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Gov. Hughes.

Those republicans in New York who desire a statement from Gov. Hughes outlining his attitude on national questions are within their rights and within reason. His views are unknown, and there is much curiosity on the subject. It is easy to place any of the other republican aspirants for the presidency, and there should be no exception in the matter.

Gov. Hughes is sometimes likened to Gov. Tilden and to Gov. Cleveland. But there is a difference.

When Gov. Tilden was proposed for the presidency he was far from being a stranger to national politics. On the contrary, he was an eminent party leader, and had for years been a valued adviser of prominent democrats in national office. He loved the game, and he wanted to play it, and was accounted an expert. The men who were urging him for the nomination knew where he stood, and could speak definitely to those who did not know, and were curious. In his letter of acceptance Mr. Tilden took precisely the stand his friends and sponsors had promised in his name.

In the case of Mr. Cleveland the only question related to his candidacy at home. His party had been cut in the cold so long it was not curious as to any other point. It wanted to enjoy once more the cheer and comfort of office; and the candidate who could promise that was the man for the democracy. Daniel Manning vouched for Mr. Cleveland, and the party accepted the latter as its leader. It was fortunate for Mr. Cleveland that there was no other test, for he neither had nor intended to have any well-defined opinions on the great national issues of that time. As to the tariff, he said later, in an interview, that he didn't know "a d-d thing about it."

Gov. Hughes is unlike Mr. Tilden, in that he is not a politician, and nobody is able to speak to politicians or to the people for him. Except in the general term that he is a republican, nobody can place him on the national issues. His work in New York on local issues is excellent, and is well understood by the country at large. He is unlike Mr. Cleveland, in that his party being in power and responsible for national policies is curious about how its leading members, and particularly its members considered as of presidential size, stand toward them. It wants a man who can carry New York, but it wants other assurances than that.

It may be that we shall hear from Gov. Hughes soon in response to this demand. He has accepted several invitations to speak, and any of them could be improved to that end.

The United States and Russia.

Representative Waldo's proposed resolution to Congress regarding the plight of the Russian duma members under judicial attack is wisely couched in tentative terms. It proposes that the expediency of requesting the President to intercede with the government of Russia in their behalf be considered. It will be well to conduct such an inquiry deliberately. By only an extreme stretch of the diplomatic powers of this government could the United States, through any agency, venture to suggest to Russia that the punishment of the offending duma members would be unfavorably regarded here. It is so little of our business as a government that the mere mention of the matter in the Congress is of doubtful expediency and good taste.

Of course, in one sense it is natural for the legislators of a free country to sympathize with those of another country who are suffering from restriction upon their liberty of action and speech. But a formal expression of sympathy takes on an official aspect which necessarily affects the relation of the two governments.

If Congress should, in a moment of emotional departure from the strict path of legislation, direct or request the President to express its hope to the Russian government in all likelihood the President would decline to comply. We have held our hands off from the subject of the outrageous treatment of the Jews in Russia, having been informed by Russia that it would not receive our protests, although urged to express ourselves officially by the strongest sentiments of humanity. Between the treatment of the Viborg insurgent legislators and the persecution of the Jews of southern Russia there is no possible parallel. In the one case the government has been lenient to a marked degree. In the other it has been criminally negligent at the least, and possibly murderously involved in the slaughter of innocent people. Having refrained from pressing our views upon the St. Petersburg government in the Kishineff affair, it would be folly to undertake to force upon it our sentiments regarding the punishment of the recalcitrant legislators.

The fact that the Thaw case is an old story will not prevent it from being eagerly listened to by numerous people. Philadelphia society is catching fish in ballrooms. Catching fish is serious business for E. H. Harriman.

Secretary Taft's Report.

Secretary Taft puts the pressing problem of army recruiting in characteristically vigorous and plain terms in his annual report. It is impossible to read that document without appreciating how necessary is some new legislation which renders the military service more attractive to the enlisted man. The Secretary believes that this can be done by paying more to the men and by grading the pay to suit the varying degrees of training required of the recruits for the different branches of the service. Thus, for instance, the men who are enlisted to handle the coast artillery must have a high degree of mechanical skill, and the army cannot compete with the private establishments that pay large wages to such artisans. It is therefore difficult to keep the ranks of this arm of the service full. Especially upon the completion of the first enlistment, when the soldier has learned considerable about machinery, it is difficult to persuade him to remain in the service when he can command a higher wage outside. The Secretary recommends a higher pay scale for these men, and also that the grade of non-commissioned officer should be rendered more attractive to induce the

one-term man to re-enlist in the hope of securing promotion.

Of course in the infantry and cavalry no special skill is required, but even in these arms of the service the recruiting falls far below the mark of the army's needs, and the Secretary holds that until the pay scale is raised little can be done, especially in times of general prosperity, to fill the ranks. Last year the recruiting fell below the mark of the year before by nearly 1,000. At the close of the fiscal year the army was approximately 20,000 below its maximum authorized strength. It is not to be thought that the enlistments represent the total applications. In truth, almost 70,000 men were examined by recruiting officers, and about 74 per cent were rejected as lacking in mental, moral or physical qualifications. Clearly, something must be done to increase the enlistments without lowering the standards.

The whole of Secretary Taft's report is of interest. He discusses the manifold problems of army administration with the grasp of a thorough administrator, keenly alive to all opportunities to improve the service. His report on the Philippine Islands, which is now in the hands of the official printer, will be read with the deepest interest, in view of the fact that the Secretary has just returned from Manila, where he participated in the opening of the first insular assembly.

The President and the Panic.

At a banquet in Pittsburgh, given to the officials of the Carnegie Steel Company, a former law partner of Senator Knox in introducing President Corey said:

"We have had enough of financial difficulty, enough of worry, and enough Rooseveltism in some time."

But President Corey, in his address, said this:

"The stringency of the money market which we have been experiencing for some time cannot be laid at the door of any one man or any group of men. It is here with us, and we must be content to wait for a little time with less business and not adopt an aggressive policy in trying to make business."

The charge that the President by his course and deliberations caused the panic would if it could be supported be an extremely serious one. For his course will not be changed, and when he speaks at all on the subject it is in support of what he has done. And fourteen months remain of his administration. An early day, therefore, could not be appointed for an improvement in conditions.

The hope is in the counter proposition. As President Corey puts it, no man or group of men caused the panic. It came partly from overtrading and partly from panic trading. Men lost their heads and consciences in the whirl and temptation of unprecedentedly flush times, and with large means and larger credit, wrecked themselves and others. They operated as though there could be no end to the opportunity.

But of course they were mistaken. The end was bound to come, and was closer than they thought. And when it came they were overwhelmed. There was no escape. The wages of their sin were ruin. As at all times, the innocent have suffered with the guilty. It never was, and cannot be, ordered otherwise.

In this view of the matter, which many high financial authorities take, there is assurance. The weak places stand exposed, and the men who caused them stand discredited. Those in authority, and those exercising power from the honesty and conservatism of their past transactions, have matters now in hand, and are working together to redeem the situation. There is every reason why they should succeed. The country is not bankrupt, and hoarding will be abandoned when people are persuaded that the unworthy have been driven from exploiting shady and shaky "good things," and kiting wildcat paper.

We do not need a scapegoat, and if we did the President would not answer the purpose. The responsibility is easily fixed when one examines matters apart from political or personal prejudices.

Grosvenor and Foraker.

Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, in a letter to The Star correcting an erroneous report as to his political purposes, says:

"I am not, and never have been, a candidate for the United States Senate, and have never gone further than to say that the office is a very good one, and if offered to me, as a matter of course, I would accept it. This I have said more in the way of a joke than in any other way, and now I will say just this much: If I were handed two commissions for the term of senator, beginning at the close of Senator Foraker's present term, and one of them was a commission to myself for the office and the other was a commission to Senator Foraker for his re-election to the office, I would return mine and hand his to him. That is the way I feel about the senatorship."

It is this spirit which should control the Ohio republicans at this time. Why continue a movement for putting out of commission as eminent and as useful a Senator as Mr. Foraker? Gen. Grosvenor would care nearer filling Mr. Foraker's shoes than any man who has been mentioned for them, but he would have Mr. Foraker continue to wear them. So should you all say, gentlemen. Lambast Mr. Foraker is a poor way to help Judge Taft.

It is a question whether a man who never felt like using profanity takes a sufficiently understanding interest in politics to be eligible to a first-class presidential boom.

Gov. Hughes is accredited with such a "sunny disposition" that Senator Platt puts on dark glasses every time he looks New York over.

Some of Boni de Castellane's creditors are so discouraged that they do not seem to care how many perilous encounters he rushes into.

At about this time in January it is proper for the water wagon to turn back and pick up a few passengers who fell by the wayside.

Senator Aldrich is too old a hand to be discouraged if his currency scheme meets with some criticism.

Harry Orchard seems to enjoy a prospect of bearing the undesirable citizen palm alone.

Gov. Blackburn on the Canal.

Former Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, now governor of the Panama Canal Zone, addressed the Commercial Club of Louisville New Year evening on the subject of present conditions on the isthmus, and what they promise in connection with the great enterprise there. He had a large audience, which included the governor of the state, and marked interest was shown in his utterances. The address, thoroughly optimistic and even enthusiastic in tone, was full of matter new to the audience and pleasant to hear. Gov. Blackburn spoke from a close observation of eight months on the ground, and from data carefully and officially collected. The most important statement made related to the completion of the canal. Heads was doubtfully now and then, and the prediction follows that twenty years will hardly see ships passing through. Compromises have been fixed at fifteen, at twelve, and the lowest at eight, years. We are told that we are "up against" the most difficult job we have ever under-

taken, and that if we finish it in any sort of fashion we shall be fortunate.

Gov. Blackburn brushes all of this aside, and gives the opinion that Congress may fix the opening of the enterprise for business any time after four years. The work, as he describes it, is going forward not only carefully but rapidly, and the force employed and the implements in use are adequate for the end of an early completion of the business. American push is the order of the day, and American results are the reward.

As to the climate, Gov. Blackburn compliments it highly. Kentucky born and reared, he had had no previous experience of tropical weather. But he has no quarrel with it at all. His health during the whole of his eight months' stay has been excellent, and not a dose of medicine has passed his lips. The country, moreover, has many attractions, and the zone, for its full length and width, shows the great improvement of the American touch and control. It is a place where Americans can live, not only with comfort, but with profit and pleasure.

Gov. Blackburn has returned to Washington, and before returning to Panama will address the two committees of Congress having charge of the canal enterprise. As the subject is so interesting, the public should be admitted and a liberal summary of the governor's remarks widely circulated.

Mr. Hitchcock has enabled a number of rural postmasters to throw out their chests and feel as important as if they were stationed at Pine Knot or Oyster Bay.

Attention may be called by Tom Lawson to the severe scoldings given by the President to men who are wanted in official service and won't stay.

It is difficult to see how the tobacco raiders expect to help Kentucky's prosperity by destroying one of its most valuable products.

Medical men in naval command may assist in intimidating the foe. A few people are just as much afraid of a doctor as they are of an entire battleship.

Congratulations on a mild winter sound hollow. All kinds of weather look alike to the grip germ.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Lost Out.

"What has become of that man who used to say the earth was flat and the sun moved?"
"Oh, he's gotten discouraged long ago," answered Miss Cayenne; "his views were neither sufficiently original nor practical to induce anybody to endow a college for his benefit."

Another Point of View.

"So you voted for local option?"
"I did," answered Col. Stillwell.
"But I thought you were fond of good liquor?"
"That's just the point. Good liquor is too precious to be trusted to folks promiscuously."

Statesmanlike Monotony.

Though now and then a great man reaches Renown, but little it avails. He makes about the same old speeches and tells about the same old tales!

Specious.

"It is whispered that you use money to insure your election," said the censorious friend.
"Now look here," answered Senator Sorghum in a tone of vexation; "I can't please everybody. And whatever happens I shall be in a position to prove that I didn't hear all my money."

A Goth.

"So you are learning to enjoy Wagnerian music?"
"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox. "I like something positive one way or another. If I can't have absolute quiet I want as much noise as possible."

An Enthusiast.

"I'm very fond of literature," said Maggie MacGeezen.
"Although I scarcely can endure the dullness in between." The picture painter, who they tell of things that people have to sell. And how it's safest to insure— I'm very fond of literature!"
"I love to read of things they'll send for monthly payments small: The home conveniences that lend a helping hand to all; The pipes and patent razors, too, Though not for me, with joy I view Along with tales of food that's pure— I really dote on literature."

Bad Law for Good Purpose.

From the New York Times.
A bad law for a good purpose. That is practically the judgment of a majority of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the national law fixing the liability of employers engaged in interstate commerce. No one will dispute that the general purpose of the law is humane, though there is room for difference of opinion as to its efficiency and expediency. There was also great difference of opinion among the justices themselves on the constitutionality of the law and on the reasons why it was held by a majority to be unconstitutional. Despite this difference the actual decision of the court is adverse, and the law dies a judicial death.

Flag of the Chesapeake.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.
Since the Chesapeake is but a memory, the memory is worth cherishing. The flag it bore and the legend it brings to mind well may serve as an inspiration. To leave to the first and second division of that desperate moment when there was glory even in defeat, and of a hero passed undaunted, would seem to be neglect of an opportunity.

Hopeful About It.

From the Kansas City Star.
It is scarcely to be feared, however, that the democratic party will ever find itself as liberally supplied with Bryans as it is with Johnsons.

The Value of Time.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
By giving sixty-days' notice many depositors discovered that they didn't want to remove money not needed from a place where it is safe and drawing interest.

Popular Medicine.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.
Some persons are so sure that whisky is an antidote for grip that they don't wait for the grip to reach them.

Modern Activities.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Positive, dodging street cars; comparative dodging automobiles; superlative, dodging the water wagon.

Duma in Siberia.

From the Springfield Republican.
Not many years will elapse, at the present rate, before it will be possible to recover the lost and abandoned dumas in any of the exile towns of Siberia.

In Good Health.

From the New York Evening Post.
Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is well and happy and in his finest mellow. Who could deny it after the torrid and feverish activities about the wretched Brownson and his shocking treason to the country?

HOOPER BROS.,
Formerly Crocker's,
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Shoes Greatly Reduced

All shoes for men, women and children are in this January Clearance Sale at a fraction of our usual underselling prices.

Manufacturers' Samples of Men's \$4, \$5 & \$6

Shoes, \$2.98

A big lot of manufacturer's samples of Men's High-grade Shoes in patent, gun metal and vici kid; sizes 6, 6½ and 7. Shoes made to sell for \$4, \$5 and \$6. Sale price.....\$2.98

Men's \$3.50 Shoes.....\$2.49

All of our Men's \$3.50 Shoes—latest styles in all good leathers. Reduced to.....\$2.49

Men's \$4 Shoes.....\$2.98

All of our regular \$4 Shoes for Men—snappy styles in all good leathers. Reduced to.....\$2.98

Women's \$3 Shoes.....\$1.98

Broken lines of Women's regular \$3 Shoes—a fit for nearly every foot. To close as.....\$1.98

Women's \$3.50 Shoes.....\$2.49

Women's regular \$3.50 Shoes in patent, gun metal and vici kid. Reduced to.....\$2.49

Women's \$4 Shoes.....\$2.98

Women's regular \$4 Shoes in patent, gun metal and vici kid; latest styles. Reduced to.....\$2.98

Children's Shoes at Reduced Prices.

Men's U. S. Army Shoes, \$2.50.

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A Saving of \$9.50 to \$31 on Ladies' Suits.

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These lines include many of our highest class novelties in Ladies' Suits, Coats and Evening Wraps, and the reductions represent savings all the way from \$3.50 to \$31. It's the opportunity of the year to throw away your old suit or wrap at a real bargain price.

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25 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.....\$2.50
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Prior to stock-taking we wish to sell all our odds and ends in corsets, so we have gone through our stock and collected a lot of Thompson Glove-Fitting, C.-B. and W. B. Corsets, made of coutil and batiste. These have high or low bust, long or short hip, and are positively worth \$1.00 a pair. For Thursday, on Bargain Table, Main Floor, at the special price of

59c.



Thursday Special Values in Black Cloth and Fancy Suitings.

\$1.00 Black Broadcloth, 85c.

\$1.25 German Tweed Suitings, 69c.

All-wool Fine-twilled Broadcloth; rich lustrous black. An extra value at \$1.00. Special.....85c

47-inch Imported Fancy Woolens, mixtures of green, tan and gray effects. \$1.25 value. Special.....69c

\$1.75 Heavy Black Kersey, \$1.19.

\$1.50 Fancy Suitings, 89c.

Lustrous-finished Black Kersey, for jackets and long coats. Sold regularly at \$1.75. For Thursday, special.....\$1.19

50 pieces mixed effects in Fancy Worsted Suitings, Check Broadcloths, etc., 50 inches wide. \$1.25 and \$1.50 qualities. Special.....89c

Sacrifice Sale of Men's Shirts.

We place on sale tomorrow in our Men's Department 50 dozen Percalé, Madras and Dimity Neglige Shirts. Some of these shirts have sold as high as \$1.00, but on account of their soiled and mussed condition we are going to close them out at the ridiculous price 39c of

Silks Reduced for One Day Only.

10 pieces 35-inch Black Taffeta; strictly all pure silk; in both the skirting and chiffon finishes; a very lustrous fabric; guaranteed to wear. \$1.19 value. Special.....89c

10 pieces 35-inch Black Taffeta; well woven, strong and lustrous; strictly guaranteed to wear. \$1.25 value. Special.....\$1.00

25 pieces All-pure-silk Rough Pongee, in all the new street and evening shades, including light blue, copenhagen, natural, tan, havana, reseda, gray, navy, royal, also black, white and cream. 23 inches wide, and a good value for \$1.00. Special.....69c

50 pieces All-silk Liberty Satin, in all the new street and evening shades; a very lustrous and beautifully finished fabric, in shades of light blue, pink, old rose, reseda, helio, Alice, navy, cardinal, tan, myrtle, Nile, also black, white, ivory and cream. 20 inches wide, and a good value at 75c. Special.....59c

White Goods Specials for Thursday.

35c White Mercerized Chiffon Batiste, 25c.

50c White Linen, 39c.

40 inches wide; highly mercerized; a beautiful sheer quality, that always sells for 35c. THURSDAY, SPECIAL, PER YARD.....25c

10 pieces 36-inch-wide White Waist Linen; ready shrunken; medium weight. A genuine 50c quality. For Thursday, a yard.....39c

12½c Shaker Flannel, 97c.

Pure White Shaker or Domet Flannel; nice weight, used especially for women's and children's wear. A real 12½c grade. For Thursday, yard.....97c

Big Sale of Bed Sheets.

90x90 Cohasset Sheets.

90x99 Empire State Sheets.

90x90 Ridgewood Sheets.

Round thread, extra heavy, same as Pequet; torn and ironed; 3-inch hem. \$1.10 value. Special.....\$1.00

Seconds of Mohawk—a firm undressed cotton, extra length, 24 yards long. No imperfections, but a few oil spots which will disappear first washing. Special.....\$1.00

Full double-bed size; no seams; soft undressed muslin, torn from the piece; 3-inch hem. \$1.00 value. Special.....77c

90x90 Salem Sheets.

81x90 Ridgewood Sheets.

81x90 Double-thick Conestoga Sheets.

The Old Reliable Brand, known by all housekeepers; torn and ironed; 3-inch hem. Special.....87c

Soft undressed muslin, round thread; no seams; 3-inch hem; 75c value. Special.....70c

Heavy linen finish; double stitched seam through center; 3-inch hem. Special.....62c

81x90 Salem Sheets.

Double-bed size; torn and ironed; 3-inch hem; 85c value. Special.....79c

Heavy round-thread muslin, torn and ironed; 3-inch hem; torn from piece; 90c value. Special.....82c

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